

Illinois Anti-Vivisection
SOCIETY
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HUMAN VIVISECTION.

There are people so constituted they recognize no animal rights. Affection, delicacy, happiness, innocence, appeal in vain to their sensibilities. The Supreme Ego demands and accepts the long drawn out, cruel and experimental sacrifice of the most admirable dumb life, without a twinge of conscience or an impulse of gratitude. And yet they claim the remarkable anomaly of mental construction that can view animal anguish with indifference. but human suffering with the keenest and most tender solicitude.

Now, for the sake of argument, grant that animal suffering and sacrifice is in accordance with the law of infinite justice; that human suffering justly demands the most desperate measures for its alleviation; that we may set aside the common instincts of humanity and relieve the body at the expense of the soul—there is another danger connected with vivisection which is almost unknown to the body politic, and this is the danger to that part of humanity which is helpless, ignorant and largely pauperized—the homeless and friendless patients in the hospitals.

In the early part of the present year (1894) the Victoria St. and International Society for the Protection of Animals from Vivisection published a second and enlarged edition of "Experiments on Hospital Patients," prepared by Mark Thornhill, late Judge of Sakarumpore, one of the clearest and most versatile writers on the subject. Mr. Thornhill cites numerous cases of this kind giving in each case his authority—largely the records of the experimenters themselves. They comprise instances where drugs were administered or operations were performed with a purpose entirely foreign to the benefit of the patients and having no relation to the disorders effecting them, and from these we extract the following:

Patient suffering from a painful skin disease. Cure purposely delayed in order to demonstrate to the students that nature alone, without treatment, would not effect it.—British Medical Journal, Jan. 7, '82.

"Beautiful experiment" of inducing erysipelas in rabbits—and MEN.—B. M. J., Dec. 29, '83, p. 1298.

Bargligi, an Italian experimenter, bought children of poor parents and in-

oculated them with matter from a leprous tumor.—Aug. Hirsh's Handbuch der Historisch Geographischen Pathologie, 2nd Abtheilung p. 32, 1883.

The story of Mary Rafferty who was experimented upon and died in the Good Samaritan Hospital at Cincinnati, Ohio, has been widely published. She was admitted to the hospital suffering from some disease or accident on account of which portions of the skull were removed, leaving the brain exposed. Her recovery appearing hopeless, the attending physician experimented on the "functions of the brain" by thrusting needles therein and stimulating by galvanic or electric shocks—following the experiments of Dr. Ferrier on cats and monkeys. Her death was attributed to these experiments.

Condensed from Zoophilist, Dec. 1883. (The operators do not describe the actions of the human patient under this treatment, but one of Ferrier's victims, a cat, "screamed, gnawed its own legs and uttered long-continued cries." "A dog became mad within half an hour.")

Calabar bean having been found to produce epileptic fits in rabbits, was tried on human beings with similar results.—Wood's Therapeutics, p. 319.

Experiments on patients with drugs by nine different physicians and surgeons; also with alcohol by five English physicians on persons of all ages, including children.—Ringer's Hand-book of Therapeutics, pp. 342-3, '86.

Slowly dying patient in Edinburgh Hospital experimented upon until death ensued.—Journal of Physiology, Vol. XI, p. 109.

Producing a loathsome disease by inoculation with matter from sores of persons suffering from it.—B. M. J., Jan. 9, '86.

Experiment of producing convulsions in a woman by tickling and pricking her feet.—B. M. J., March 25, '87.

In June, 1891, Professor Cornea in a paper on Cancer Grafting, read at the Academy of Medicine, Paris, described cases of grafting matter from a cancerous tumor on to the healthy breasts of two women, and the German papers generally justified the operations for the "advancement of science."—Condensed from Zoophilist. Found in Medical Press No. 2588, Dec. 5, 1888.

M. Victor Meunier states that Dr. Pal-

hican plied confirmed drunken women with as much spirits as they could swallow, and applied a lighted match to their mouths in the endeavor to produce spontaneous combustion.—*Zoophilist*, Jan. '88, p. 147.

Experiments in Scotland on six boys in a children's hospital with the drug paraldehyde—similar to chloral and equally dangerous.—*B. M. J.*, March 9, '89, p. 515. (Experiments afterward "continued on a cat and frogs.")

Extensive series of experiments, in 1890, on patients in the Insane Asylum at Voralburg, Austria. They experienced great suffering and begged that the treatment should not be continued. It was then carried on by force. The narrative was taken from the Report of the doctor who made the experiments (inoculations) and published in the pamphlet "Medical Experiments on Human Beings" by M. Voight of Leipzig, Germany.—1890.

A German physician inoculated seven of his patients with erysipelas—the account being given by a physician in a lecture at Cambridge, Eng., which was one of a series arranged for the Church of England Young Men's Society and the Y. M. C. Association. The account was published in the *Cambridge Chronicle and University Journal* of March 14, 1890. "Not a word was uttered by

anyone condemnatory of human experimentation." (None who heard it expected, of course, they would fall victims to the practice.)

Experiments on hospital children in Germany with an (electric) induction current; subjects, infants newly born to children of six years.—*Provincial Medical Journal*, May 2, 1891, p. 272.

Injection of saliva of tuberculous animals into animals and a man, causing abscesses and paralysis.—*Zoophilist*, giving as authority the *Gaz. de Osp.* Nov. 21, 1891.

Thirty-six experiments on children in St. Olga's Hospital, Moscow, with various drugs.—*P. M. J.*, May 2, 1892, p. 273.

The cruel experiments by electricity and drugs on the exposed heart of a boy, August Wittman. In the Royal Surgical Hospital in Munich, is described at length in the pamphlet of Dr. Koch (the elder). It was translated and appeared in the *Zoophilist*, p. 101 in Sept. 1893.

Experiments on fourteen children in Foundling Hospital at Stockholm, because "calves were hard to procure and keep." Detailed in a lecture by Dr. Carl Jansen before the Society of Swedish Doctors, May 12, 1893.—*Zoophilist*, Aug. '93, p. 82.

HUMAN VIVISECTION CONTINUED. LATEST COMPILATION.

Some 280 years before Christ there were medical schools at Alexandria to which students resorted from all parts of the world, and in these schools were laboratories for performing experiments on human beings. Here two physicians alone dissected alive no fewer than 600 living men and women.

After the revival of learning in the sixteenth century the practice of vivisection was extensively pursued, and even at this late period (1545 to 1570) criminals condemned to death were sent to the anatomists at Pisa (Italy), and there cut open alive and experimented upon.

"I show the fact on the dog, leaving it to others to experiment on man..... The experiment must also be tried on man before a conclusion can be drawn."—W. RUTHERFORD, M. D., Vivisector. Evidence before Royal Commission, Question 2962-66. 1876.

"Experiments on varnishing the skin—so frequently tried on animals—tried on men."—*British Medical Journal*, May 11th, 1878, p. 671.

"Patients admitted to hospital in dying condition, made the subject of minute and tedious examinations, merely to furnish reports to the medical journals."

—*British Medical Journal*, June 7th, 1879.

Claude Bernard, Vivisector, advocated experiments on the brain of human beings, because "human beings have faculties which animals do not possess." (This man's cruelties to the animals he experimented on were so atrocious that, after his death, his wife started a refuge for animals in Paris, as a penance for

her husband's misdeeds.)

"I think we, as medical men, should not attempt to conceal from the public the debt of gratitude they owe to the 'corpora vilia' (that is, *the bodies of the poor*), for such there are, and will be, as long as the healing art exists and progresses. No amount of hysterical agitation and so-called humanitarian agitation will alter the laws of Nature, one of the plainest of which is that the few must suffer for the many."—DR. ARMAND DE WATTEVILLE, Bachelor of Science, *Standard*, Nov. 24th 1883.

Dr. Timothy Holmes asserted that in his opinion the first object of hospitals should be the instruction of students; *the second*, the relief of suffering. (Meeting of the Hospitals Association, 23rd April, 1884; reported in the *British Medical Journal*.)

An American physician and surgeon in charge of the "free dispensary" at Honolulu inoculated six leper girls with the virus of syphilis in order to ascertain whether a more loathsome disorder than that from which they were suffering could be induced. He reports this as done Nov. 14th, 1883. (Publication was made in the *New York Medical Record*, Sept. 10th, 1892.) A month later he repeated the experiment, adding two more to the victims. Subsequently he swelled the list to twenty. He reports his operations as "not conclusive" and hopes the experiments will be "tried by competent observers under more favorable circumstances." It is noticeable that the "regular" medical journals have no word of censure for these appalling outrages. The "physician," it is stated, is now practicing his "profession" in San Francisco.

Young woman and monkeys experimented upon after the same method in St. Thomas Hospital (London), in February, 1888. The woman suffered greatly for a month when death relieved her.—*Journal of Physiology*, Vol. X.

"Experiment of producing acute gout by administration of salts of lead."
—Ringer's *Handbook of Therapeutics*, p. 256.

"It is a serious thing to experiment upon the lives of our fellow-men, but I believe the time has now arrived when it may be tried."—Lord Lister in an address before the International Congress at Berlin, reported in the *British Medical Journal*, August 16th, 1890, p. 379.

The Hospital (London), in June, 1893, said:—"The hospital experimenter does not acknowledge a very painful responsibility for results so long as he is allowed to make his experiments in peace."

The Committee of Inquiry into the scandals at the Chelsea Hospital for Women (July, 1894,) condemned as "unjustifiable" the number of "exploratory operations," resulting in a mortality of 44.4 per cent.

Dr. Burney Yeo, Nineteenth Century, December, 1895, said:—"It has been stated in various quarters that surgical operations are now constantly performed; not for the advantage of the patient, but solely for the pecuniary benefit of the operators. This is really a very serious charge, and, I deeply grieve to think, one not altogether unfounded."

In December, 1895, and the early part of 1896, Dr. Wentworth, assistant physician in Harvard Medical School (Hospital?) performed vivisection upon a number of infants in order to ascertain whether "tapping of the spinal canal was dangerous or otherwise." He reported his experiments to the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, which seems to have published them without a protest. "Upon more than forty occasions he tapped experimentally the spinal canal"—operating upon two of the infants four times within a few days. As the shock caused the victims to "shrink and cry out," it is inferred no anæsthetics were used. Death followed soon in some of the cases mentioned; others seem to have sur-

d. They were evidently "the little children of the poor"—without the means of redress for any wrong inflicted upon them.

The British Medical Journal of July 3rd, 1897, recounts the startling experiments of the Italian, Dr. Sanarelli, of Montevideo, South America, who inoculated healthy human beings with the germs of yellow fever at the quarantine station on the Island of Flores, near Montevideo, with fatal effect, i. e., "final collapse." Like the average vivisector Sanarelli minutely describes the symptoms as they progressed, with evident delight, having not as much care for the suffering of his victims as the humble carter has for his horse.

In the Bulletin of the Johns Hopkins Hospital (Baltimore), for July, 1897, Henry J. Berkley, M. D., of the University, recounts his experiments upon eight insane patients of the City Asylum, by administering extract of the thyroid gland—well known to produce almost certain death—for the purpose of ascertaining the (extent of?) its poisonous qualities. The patients suffered great irritability, with much "mental or motor excitement." Two became frenzied and one died. Another passed into a state of frenzy the twelfth day. The excitement continued for seven weeks when death ensued.

Case III became "so quarrelsome it was necessary to restrain him."

Case IV, who had previously been quiet, "became absolutely demented and degraded."

Cases V and VI became respectively "much excited" and "very irritable, restless and difficult to control." This has been publicly and freely characterized as "human vivisection," by a well known American physician.

The Committee of Inquiry on the operations performed in the Liverpool Hospital for Women, reported that very serious operations were performed without the patients being informed what was being done to them.

In the early part of 1899 there appeared in papers all over the world startling revelations concerning human vivisection and the general mal treatment of patients in Vienna hospitals.

They cited numerous cases where dangerous operations were performed simply to give the surgeons valuable experience.

Many cases ended fatally, while in others the victims were maimed for life.

Eighty cases are given where children between the ages of eight and fifteen were inoculated with contagious diseases for experimental purposes.

A similar outrage was committed on a large number of women about to become mothers, whereby their innocent offspring were cursed by a certain terrible disease from the moment of their birth.

One Dr. Gross is stated to have taken bacilli from the decomposing corpse of a patient who died from an infectious disease, and injected them into thirty-five women and three newly-born babes, who were taken into the experimenting chamber almost immediately after birth.

In another case the same doctor inoculated a young man who was on the high road to recovery. The patient died within twenty-four hours.

Two patients lying on their death-beds were tortured for three days by painful experiments with poisonous germs, which rendered their last hours full of agony.

One doctor who received an unlimited number of healthy children from the Foundling Hospital for experimental purposes, excused himself for using the children instead of animals, on the ground that *the animals cost money, whereas he obtained the orphan children free of charge.*

The number of human victims mentioned runs into hundreds, and the Deutsche Volksblatt (Vienna) demanded investigation and the suppression of these barbarous practices.